The New Test: Intelligence, Not Information

Thorndike Psychological Exams. at Columbia and N. Y. U.

tion. This psychological test has false. been adopted by sixteen institutions found: of higher education throughout the candidates for matriculation have al- equal to the volume of air displaced. and observation—as well as their memories—put to the test. Speed is

Edward L. Thorndike to show the makes extreme variation in tides. sptitude and instinctive leaning of "26. The average weekly temper-

method of operation were similar the purchaser. dent psychologically off key might combined we have opera. fail to get into Columbia, but there "36. Miles Standish married Prisis no record of a soldier similarly cilla. defective getting out of the army.

simple. The student is asked to settled inland. supply the missing words in such | "46. Charlemagne, who encoura sentence as follows:

it is as well to look at the twelfth sentence, which says:

ams," as well as the laun- do with the perception of truth. dered cuff conveniently deco-student is required to judge the rated with important but il- soundness of each, marking T belusive dates, are both eliminated by fore the statement if it is accepted the Thorndike intelligence examina- as truth and a small letter f if

"1. All radii of the same circle country. Among these are Columbia make equal angles with each other.

ready had their powers of perception "9. Iron is heavier than gold."

"14. Bryophyta form the great

a sine qua non of this new order. "18. The hzard is a repute.
"23. The rotation of the earth de-

military style and the student is timed by a split-second stop watch. "24. The rush of water through

These tests, devised by Professor a narrow channel into a large bay

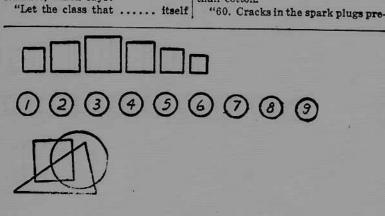
the subject or student, were widely ature rises till midsummer and then

But while the questions and the purchaser does business, not to

"41. While the English settled A great many of the tests are along the coast the Spanish always

aged scholars, was not one himself. "A body of entirely sur- "50. The right of a trial by jury rounded by is called an must be accorded in a suit where the value in controversy exceeds Before condemning this system \$20 arises under common law.

than cotton.



MILITARY - GUN - CAMP

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP

1. Make a cross in the largest square.

2. Draw line from Circle 1 to Circle 4 that will pass above Circle 2 and ing the mixture too lean." below Circle 3. 3. Make a figure 1 in space which is in circle, but not in triangle or square; Optics

a figure 2 in space which is in triangle and circle, but not in square. 4. Write in first circle the first letter of the first word; second circle, first letter of second word; third circle, last letter of third word.

5. Cross out letter just before C. Also draw line under the second letter written, and the instructions say:

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to transportation, for example, · · · · working and the disastrous ···.. to the rest of the can scarcely imagined."

Here are horses of a different color in the same race. The examiner would expect the subject to fill in the missing words of ten other sentences, some of which are obvious and some of which are not, during a time elapsed of four min-

"Each sentence completed with entire correctness counts three." declares the instruction. "A substantially correct completion will count one. Two will be subtracted from your score for each foolish or irrevelant completion of a sen-

Carrying On

After assuring the subject that he is not expected to know the answers to many questions, Test 7 of Form A goes on to say:

"1. What tool do you use to trim down a piece of large timber on a

"2. What is the base of all light colored paints?

"3. What does E. M. F. mean? "4 What do you call the iron pipe through which electric wires

"5. What are the magnetic circuit breaker contacts made of? "6. Why is tin added to a brass mixture?

"7. What would you do to reverse the direction of rotation of a threephase induction motor?

"8. What is the purpose of a chuck? "9. With what sort of current is

a transformer used? "10. What would you use to draw a line on a large piece of hot metal?

RAMMING for entrance "ex-| Test 8 of the same form has to Among these statements are

and New York universities, where "7. The lifting effect of air is

The examiner barks commands in termines the length of our day and

used in the United States army and navy and came to be known by the expressive appellation, "the nut test." goods to himself at the place where

there was a basic difference. A stu- "33. When music and poetry are

"57. Wool burns more rapidly



Speed Is a Sine Qua Non, and Stop Watch

telegraph posts and wires. There they mean the opposite or nearly it. On the watch the figure ten is you cannot be sure, guess."

of geometrical figures and the re- others: lation of one to another is asked. There are in Test 6 a half dozen algebraic equations, such as, "If X minus 2a plus b equals 2x plus 2b minus 4a, what does X equal?" As might be expected, a longer period is devoted to the algebraic tests, though just how long the instructions do not indicate.

Test 2 of Paper B presents the proposition of jumbled words which Some Whys under rearrangement constitute a sentence which is true or false. The

put in the right order. If it would be true draw a line under the word true. If it would be false draw a line under the word false."

Ten sentences follow, among which are: "1. shoes wear to are feet the on

. . true . . . false.
"3. flag the English same the as is the American . . . true . . . "8. education of a part folly valu-

able is . . . true . . . false. "10. gases the in Mohawks fighting used poisonous . . . true . .

Arithmetical problems follow in Test 3, which take in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division -fractions, feet, days and decimal points being employed. Test 4 is also mathematical, but Test 5 becomes a proposition of selection.

"In each of the sentences below," say the instructions, "you have a choice among four words. Draw a line under the one of these four words which makes the truest sen-Examples follow:

"1. The liver is in the .. chest .. | head . neck . abdomen.

"3. A first-class batter now aver- "Y is cleaner than M;

is some omission in each drawing. the opposite, write o after the The subject is instructed to name dots, as shown in the samples. If

The samples follow of good and In Test 5 there is a large display bad and little and small. Here are

"1. weary . . tired.

"3. absent..present. "6 expect. anticipate.

"8. defend..oppose.

"11. corpse..cadaver. "13. perpetual..temporary.

"16. virulent. . malignant.

"18. interject. interpose.

"19. correlative . . disjunctive."

Test 7 of Paper B again becomes a matter of selection. A premise is "Look at each sentence. Think established with four conclusions what it would be if the words were drawn, from among which the subject selects what he considers the

"1. Why are prunes a good food? Because they-"grow in California: "are wholesome and economi-

"are served in boarding houses; "make an attractive dish.

"2. If a man is hungry and hasn't any money should he-"plant a garden;

"steal a pie. "work for a meal; "get a permanent job. "3. Why does gold cost more than

iron? Because "gold is prettier;

> "gold is heavier; "diamonds are set in gold:

"gold is less plentiful, but very "5. When you have a hard task to

perform should you-"leave it until to-morrow, and

you may not have to do it; "leave it to the other fellow;

"get to work on it at once; "think out the best plan, then go to work."

Test 12 has to do with deduction. as follows:

Ratio Test

Above we have eight lines of pictures. In each line there are seven objects. In each line draw a circle around that one of the last four objects which has the same relation to the third object that the second object has to the first. For example, if the line was heat, hat, foot, hand, shoe, glove, you would draw a circle around the shoe. Each line correct counts two. Each wrong line counts one off.

vent proper action of the motor by jects. In each line draw a circle

"Find the M ate" Test

Look at the first diagram in the collection marked No. 1 long enough to get it in mind. Then find the same thing un-

der either No. 2 or No. 3. (In the examination pamphlet the

direction reads: "Turn over the page," where the collec-

tions we call No. 2 and No. 3 appear.) When you have located the mate, mark "1" under it. Repeat the process

No. 1

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12

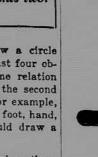
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with all the diagrams and figures.

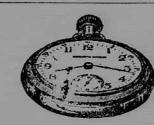
Optical observation tests are intermingled with those which are "In each line there are seven ob-

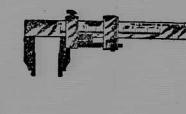
letting in much extra air, and mak- around that one of the last four objects which has the same relation to the third object that the second object has to the first. For example, if the line was head, hat, foot, hand, shoe, leg, glove, you would draw a circle around the shoe."

In the first row of drawings there





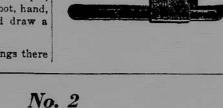












CANDO AT OUT

completion counts one off your score. are shown a bow, arrow, cannon, ages around shot, airplane, camera and apple. .. .100.

No. 3

The second shows a hat, man, glove, fourth displays a pitcher, bottle, "6. The U. S. S. Michigan is a carafe, cup, cow, rose and water battleship .. cruiser . . submarine deglass. The sixth has a stove, bucket stroyer. of coal, icebox, ice, bottle, fruit "10. Carbon dioxide is usually basket and cordwood. And so on. solid. .liquid .. gaseous .. viscous."

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foot, mitten, hide and hand. The larceny .. incest .. mayhem .. arson.

drawing means, if you wish. Use words instead of drawings if you can show that you know what

is missing more easily and clearly by words. Each correct completion counts two. Each wrong

On another page ten articles are Test 6 takes in synonyms and pictured, among which are a watch, anonyms. Thus: "If the two words a hand, a monkey wrench, a saddle, of a pair mean the same or nearly

١	.300	.900	6001	"P is as clean as Z;
			1980/1990	"M is cleaner than P;

"4. To set fire to a house is called "S is cleaner than Y. "Therefore, "P is dirtier than Y; "M is Z;

a man ringing a bell, a rule and the same write safter the dots. If

		In all speed is requisite, m each there are incongruities to trick the eye and brain.
		So important is speed that the in-
54726	72989625	struction sheet says: "If you finish all the tests before time is called,
45126	73896925	give your paper to the examiner, so as to receive extra credit for speed.
54126	73989625	At certain times you may be told by the examiner to begin on some test before you have finished the pre-
54135	73989425	vious test. Obey his instructions
		promptly when they are given."
54126	73959628	But it is interesting to note that the examiner expects not more than one in 500 to complete the tests cor-

"S is P;

"Y is Z."

Test C contains nothing more in-

teresting than that which is found

in A and B. All the tests of per-

same propositions in different terms.

But it is interesting to note that examiner expects not more than in 500 to complete the tests correctly within a given time. The rules which govern the test admonish the examiner that "if a candidate hands in his paper before the thirty minutes is completed, look at it, especially at Nos. 3, 4, 8 and 12, to make sure he has omitted no test. If he has omitted one, call his attention to the fact, returning his paper. If he has not, enter on the front page the time at which he completed the test. Only about one in 500 candidates will do all the work within

